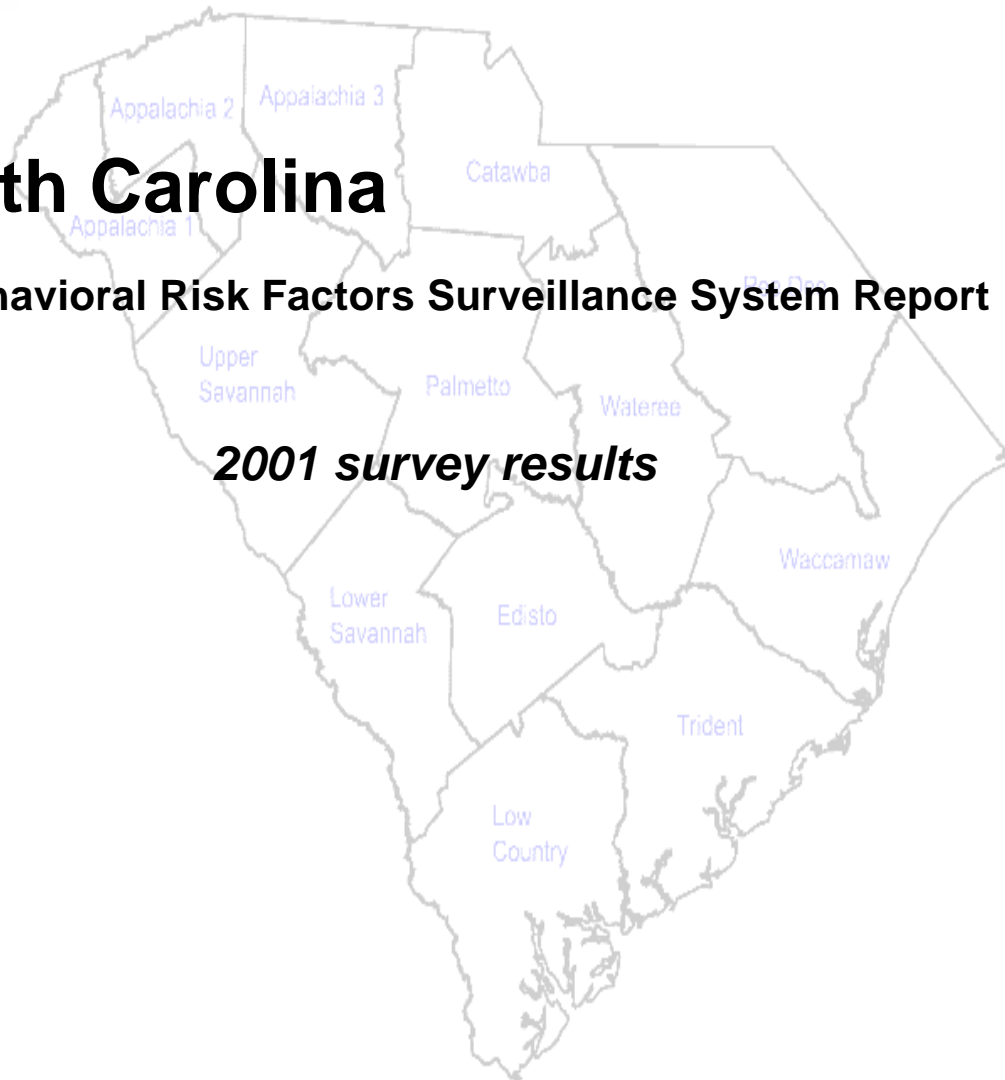




South Carolina

Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System Report

2001 survey results



**Bureau of Epidemiology
South Carolina Department of Health & Environmental Control**



Supported by a Cooperative Agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was completed by Beili Dong, MD, MPH, the BRFSS Coordinator, under the direction of Donald Goodwin, MS, DrPH, Director of Bureau of Epidemiology and Patsy Myers, RD, MS, DrPH, Epidemiology Surveillance and Program Support Division Chief. Khosrow Heidari, MA, MS, MS and Herman Core, MSHP, RRT, CHES kindly reviewed this report and gave valuable inputs.

Macro International Inc. provided quality service in data collection. Their hard work is appreciated.

This survey was supported in part by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Cooperative Agreement U58/CCU400582.

INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System (SC BRFSS) has been administered by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC DHEC) with funding and guidance provided by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) since 1984. The BRFSS questionnaire is modified each year by the CDC with collaboration of the states. The survey asks a variety of behavior-related questions including tobacco and alcohol consumption, exercise, as well as demographic information, access to health care, health awareness, use of preventive services, etc. South Carolina also develops some specific “State-added questions” to be included in the survey to meet the needs of the state.

The 2001 SC BRFSS consists of 3201 complete telephone interviews conducted with a randomly selected adult aged 18 years or older from sampled households using a disproportionate stratified sample from all telephone-equipped dwelling units in South Carolina. This report highlights some findings in this survey.

Please direct all comments and questions to:

Bureau of Epidemiology
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
Tele: (803) 545-4920
Fax: (803) 545-4921

More information is available at this website:
http://www.scdhec.gov/hs/epidata/state_reports.htm

NOTES ABOUT THE TABLES IN THIS REPORT

- ❑ Use caution in interpreting cell sizes less than 50.
- ❑ N = Cell Size, % = Percentage, C.I. (95%) = Confidence Interval (at 95 percent probability level).
- ❑ Percentages are weighted to population characteristics.
- ❑ # Missing for demographic variables:

33, 56, 8, 483 of 3201 surveyed did not respond to race, age, education and income question respectively.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

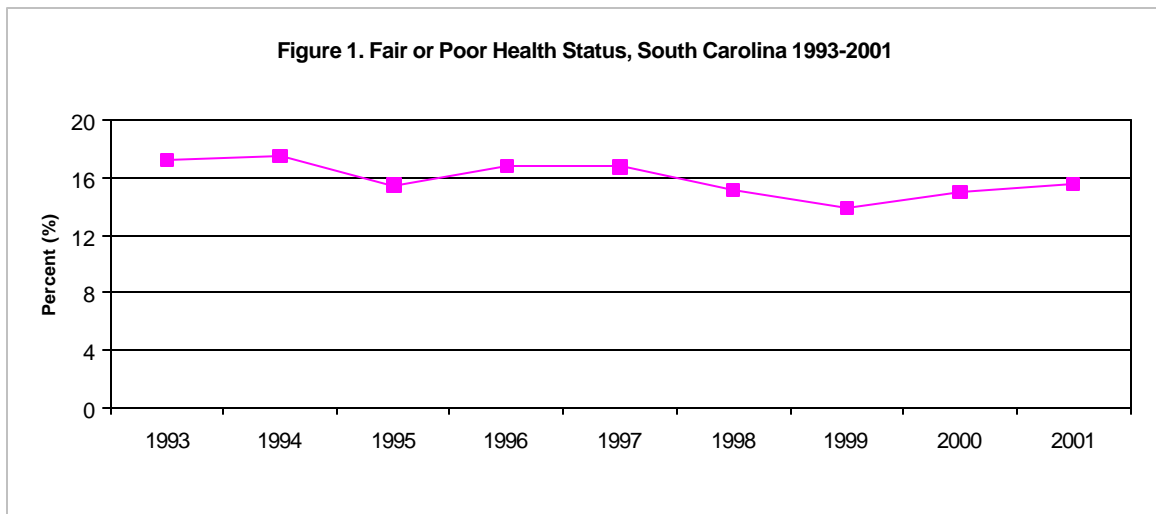
Health Status	1
Health Care Access	4
Exercise/Physical Activity	7
Hypertension Awareness/Cholesterol Awareness	10
Asthma	13
Diabetes.....	14
Arthritis	17
Immunization.....	19
Tobacco Use/Tobacco Indicators.....	21
Alcohol Consumption/Firearms	23
Disability.....	25
Prostate Cancer	28
Colorectal Cancer.....	31
HIV/AIDS	35
Oral Health.....	38
Heart attack and Stroke	40
Cardiovascular Disease	42
Sexual Behavior (State-added questions)	45
References	47

Health Status

Would you say that in general your health is?

(1) Excellent (2) Very good (3) Good (4) Fair (5) Poor

In 2001 15.6% of South Carolina adults reported that their health was fair or poor. More female residents (17.5%) had fair or poor health compared to males (13.5%).



Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?

7% of adults indicated that they were not in good physical health everyday during the past month. In total, there were 33.9% of adults in South Carolina who reported that they had at least one day that their physical health was not good.

Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

- 5.9% of the adults said they were not in good mental health for all 30 days during the past month. 31.8% of the adults reported having at least one day that their mental health was not good;
- 10.9% of South Carolinians were both physically and mentally unhealthy for at least one day during the past 30 days. More females had poor physical or mental health.

During the past 30 days, for about how many days did poor physical or mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation?

- 80.7% of South Carolina Adults responded that they didn't have this problem during the past 30 days;
- However, 4.5% of South Carolina Adults reported that during everyday of the past 30 days they had poor physical or mental health that kept them from doing usual activities;
- The lowest-income group whose household income was less than \$15,000 had significantly higher percentage than other groups, which was 15.5% for having problems with usual activities everyday during the past 30 days.

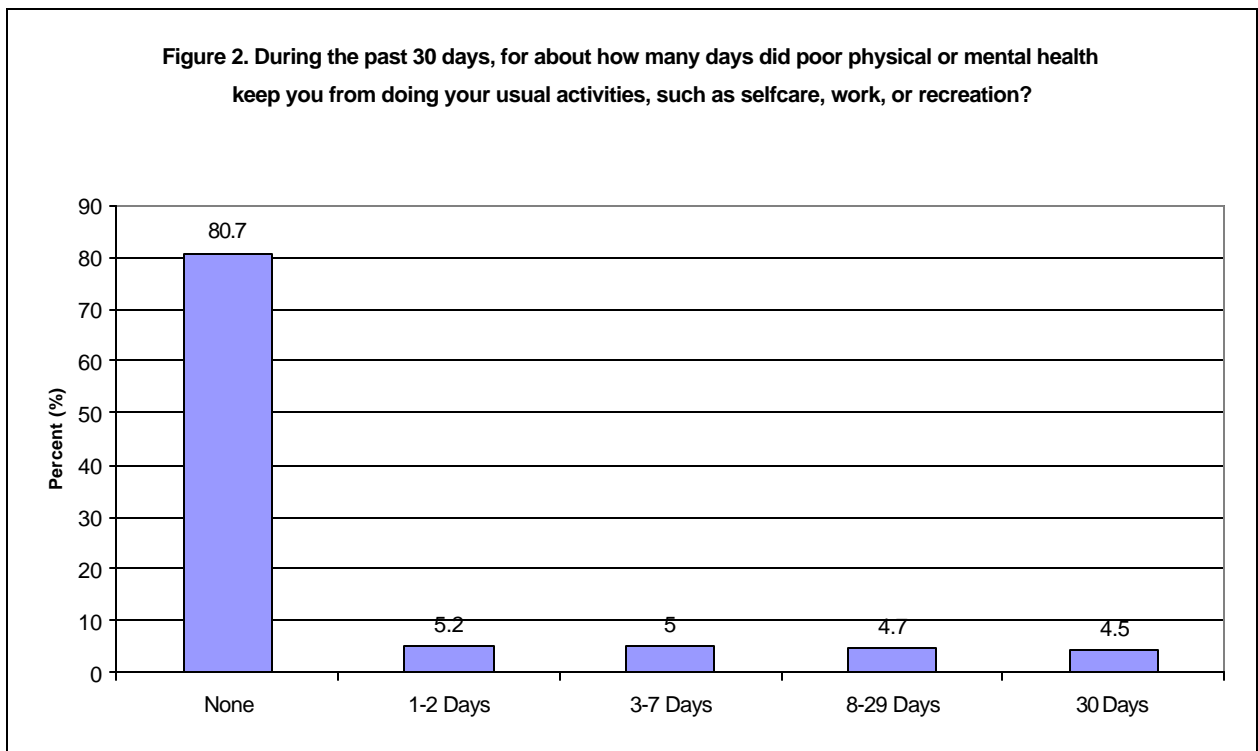


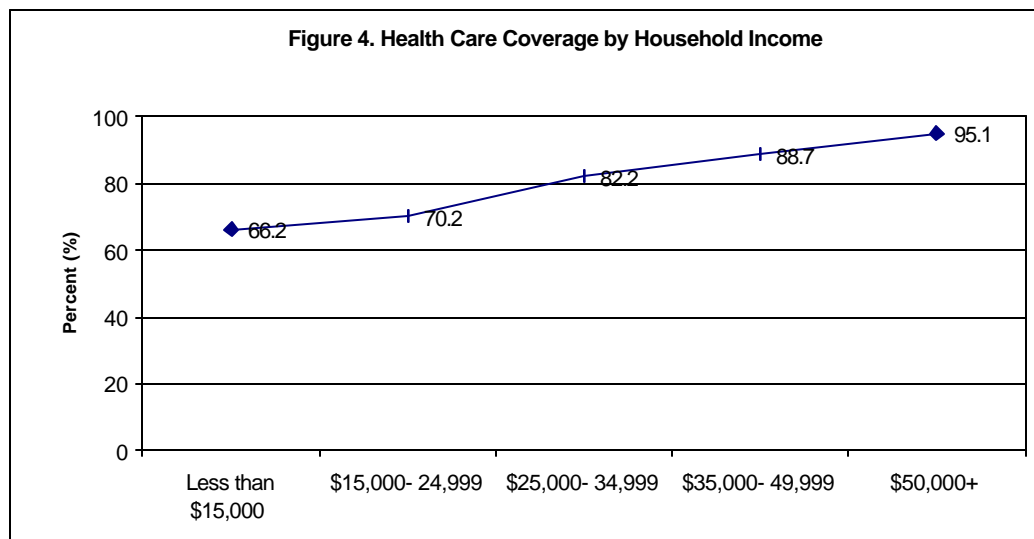
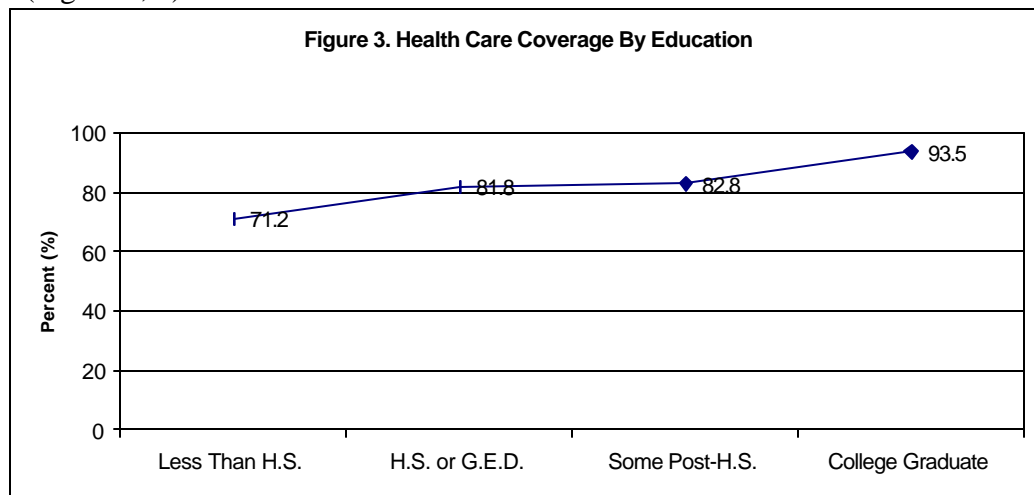
Table 1. Health Status: Would you say that in general your health is...?

	Total Respond.#	N	Excellent %	C.I.(95%)	N	Very good %	C.I.(95%)	N	Good %	C.I.(95%)	N	Fair %	C.I.(95%)	N	Poor %	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3,183	740	22.8	21.2-24.6	1,011	31.8	29.9-33.7	925	29.9	28.0-31.7	342	11.1	9.9-12.4	165	4.5	3.8-5.3
GENDER																
Male	1,264	296	22.7	20.2-25.4	420	33.4	30.5-36.5	372	30.3	27.6-33.3	119	9.7	8.0-11.8	57	3.8	2.8-4.9
Female	1,919	444	22.9	20.8-25.2	591	30.2	27.9-32.7	553	29.4	27.1-31.9	223	12.3	10.6-14.1	108	5.2	4.2-6.3
RACE																
White	2,382	593	24.2	22.3-26.2	778	32.9	30.7-35.1	666	28.6	26.6-30.7	229	10.1	8.7-11.6	116	4.3	3.5-5.2
African American	666	116	18.7	15.3-22.7	199	29.5	25.5-33.8	222	34.1	29.9-38.6	98	13	10.4-16.1	36	4.7	3.2-6.8
AGE																
18-24	275	82	30.4	24.4-37.1	92	34.4	27.9-41.6	84	28.8	23.0-35.3	16	5.9	3.5-9.7	1	0.5	0.1-3.6
25-34	600	161	26.3	22.4-30.7	235	36.7	32.4-41.3	164	28.3	24.3-32.7	33	7.2	4.7-10.8	7	1.4	0.6-3.1
35-44	673	187	25.8	22.4-29.5	217	32.5	28.6-36.6	191	30	26.2-34.2	54	8.5	6.3-11.5	24	3.1	2.0-4.8
45-54	639	148	22.5	19.0-26.6	219	34.2	30.0-38.7	160	26.7	22.7-31.0	78	12.2	9.6-15.3	34	4.4	3.0-6.4
55-64	421	86	18.4	14.9-22.5	104	25.3	21.1-30.1	130	31.4	26.8-36.5	61	15.3	11.9-19.5	40	9.5	6.9-13.1
65+	520	63	12.1	9.3-15.6	130	25.8	22.0-30.2	173	33.5	29.2-38.1	98	19.2	15.7-23.2	56	9.3	7.0-12.3
EDUCATION																
Less Than H.S.	419	40	9.8	6.7-14.1	74	17.2	13.4-21.9	145	37.1	31.6-43.0	96	23.6	19.0-28.9	64	12.3	9.4-16.0
H.S. or G.E.D.	965	206	21.7	18.8-25.0	271	28.8	25.6-32.3	326	33.8	30.5-37.4	118	11.9	9.8-14.5	44	3.7	2.7-5.1
Some Post-H.S.	901	182	20	17.2-23.2	343	38.6	34.8-42.5	256	28.8	25.6-32.3	82	8.7	6.9-10.9	38	3.8	2.7-5.4
College Graduate	891	312	34.7	31.4-38.3	323	36.4	33.0-40.0	194	21.8	18.9-25.0	45	5.4	4.0-7.4	17	1.6	1.0-2.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME																
Less than \$15,000	303	37	12.7	8.8-18.1	54	18.5	13.6-24.6	89	32.7	25.8-40.4	59	18.7	14.2-24.3	64	17.4	13.3-22.4
\$15,000- 24,999	525	88	17	13.3-21.4	133	26.4	21.5-31.9	175	32.9	28.4-37.8	90	17.1	13.6-21.3	39	6.7	4.7-9.3
\$25,000- 34,999	464	88	20.3	16.1-25.2	161	34.1	29.2-39.4	162	35.4	30.4-40.7	42	8.6	6.2-11.8	11	1.7	0.9-3.2
\$35,000- 49,999	535	128	22.7	19.0-26.8	195	36.9	32.5-41.6	155	30.2	26.0-34.7	49	9.1	6.8-12.1	8	1.1	0.5-2.3
\$50,000+	879	308	33.4	30.1-36.9	342	39.1	35.6-42.7	177	21	18.2-24.2	37	4.7	3.3-6.6	15	1.8	1.0-3.1

Health Care Access

Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

- In 2001 16.4% of South Carolina Adults reported that they did not have any Health insurance;
- More African Americans (23.3%) had no health plan coverage compared to Caucasians (13.4%);
- Adults with college degree or higher income whose household income was \$50,000 or more had significantly higher percentage of health insurance coverage (Figure 3, 4).



During the past 12 months, was there any time that you did not have any health insurance or coverage?

Among those who reported having health insurance, 6% said they did not have any health insurance or coverage during the past 12 months.

Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider?

- 19.2 percent of South Carolina Adults responded that they did not have a personal doctor;
- There was a significant difference between male and female respondents. 25.0% of males did not have personal doctors compared to 14.0% of the females.

Was there a time during the last 12 months when you needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?

12.5 percent of South Carolina Adults reported that during the last 12 months they could not see a doctor because of the cost.

Table 2. Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare?

	Total		Yes		No		
	Respond.#	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3,191	2,730	83.6	81.8-85.2	461	16.4	14.8-18.2
GENDER							
Male	1,265	1,079	83	80.2-85.5	186	17	14.5-19.8
Female	1,926	1,651	84.1	81.9-86.1	275	15.9	13.9-18.1
RACE							
White	2,385	2,094	86.6	84.7-88.3	291	13.4	11.7-15.3
African American	670	530	76.7	72.4-80.6	140	23.3	19.4-27.6
Other	103	76	69.7	57.4-79.7	27	30.3	20.3-42.6
AGE							
18-24	274	202	69.9	62.5-76.5	72	30.1	23.5-37.5
25-34	599	495	79.7	75.3-83.5	104	20.3	16.5-24.7
35-44	676	566	83.7	80.3-86.6	110	16.3	13.4-19.7
45-54	638	540	84.3	80.6-87.4	98	15.7	12.6-19.4
55-64	423	364	84.9	80.4-88.5	59	15.1	11.5-19.6
65+	525	513	97.1	94.6-98.5	12	2.9	1.5-5.4
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	422	319	71.2	65.1-76.5	103	28.8	23.5-34.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	964	796	81.8	78.7-84.6	168	18.2	15.4-21.3
Some Post-H.S.	902	768	82.8	79.1-85.9	134	17.2	14.1-20.9
College Graduate	895	840	93.5	91.3-95.2	55	6.5	4.8-8.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	306	215	66.2	58.5-73.2	91	33.8	26.8-41.5
\$15,000- 24,999	528	393	70.2	64.6-75.3	135	29.8	24.7-35.4
\$25,000- 34,999	465	392	82.2	77.4-86.1	73	17.8	13.9-22.6
\$35,000- 49,999	535	481	88.7	85.2-91.5	54	11.3	8.5-14.8
\$50,000+	879	842	95.1	93.1-96.5	37	4.9	3.5-6.9

Exercise/Physical Activity

Physical Activity Recommendation

Definition

- Meets recommendation:

Moderate physical activity for 30 or more minutes per day, five or more days per week or vigorous physical activity for 20 or more minutes per day, three or more days per week.

- Some Physical Activity:

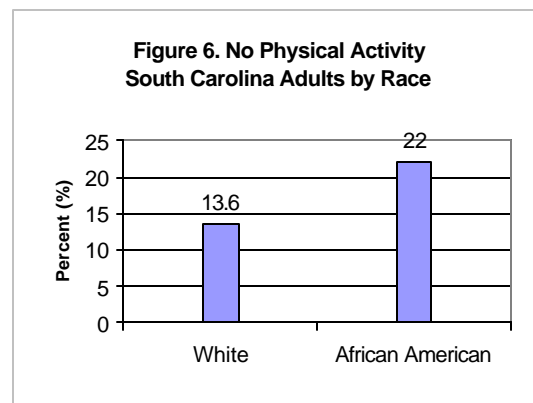
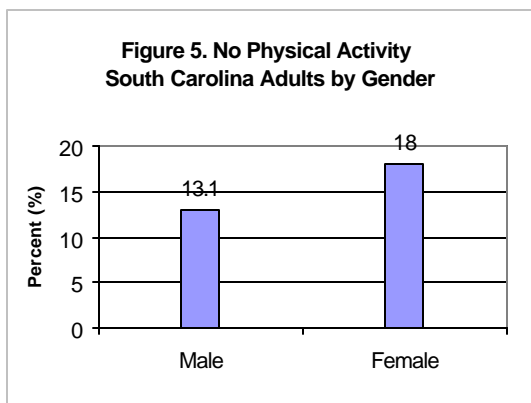
Do some physical activity, but do not meet recommendations ABOVE.

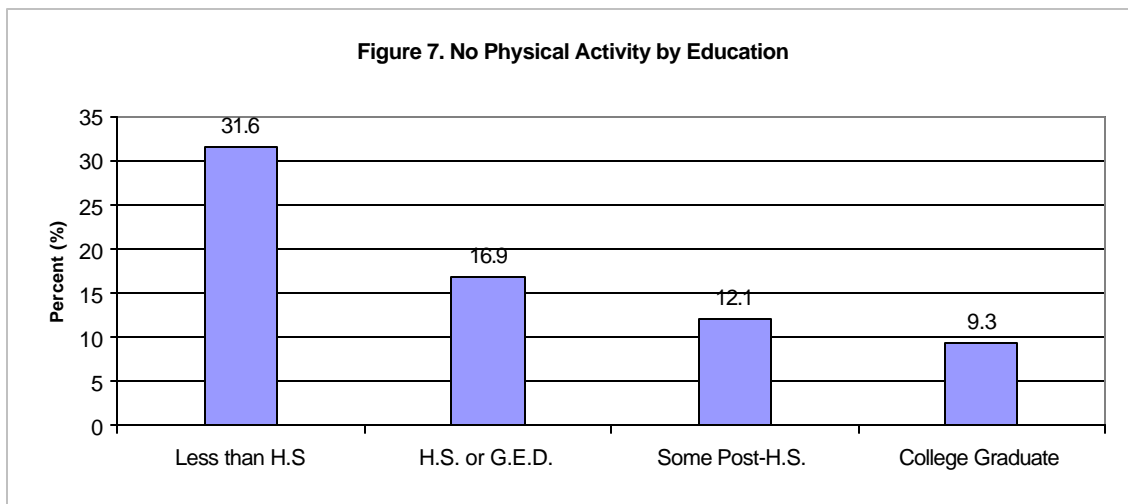
- Physically Inactive:

Respondents report no physical activity.

45.5 percent South Carolina Adults reported they were physically active, i.e. met recommendation.

There were significant differences found in the percentage of Physical Inactivity by gender, race and education. 18.0% of female respondents were physically inactive while only 13.1% males reported no physical activity. White adults are more likely to be physically active compared to African Americans. The adults with less than a high school degree were more likely to have no physical activity.





Any level of leisure time exercise or physical activity in last 30 days (other than as part of a regular job)

26.4% of South Carolina adults reported not having any leisure time exercise in the last 30 days.

Vigorous physical activity 20 or more minutes per day at least 3 or more times per week.

25.0% of respondents said that they participated in vigorous physical activity.

Table 3. Physical Activity Recommendation Status

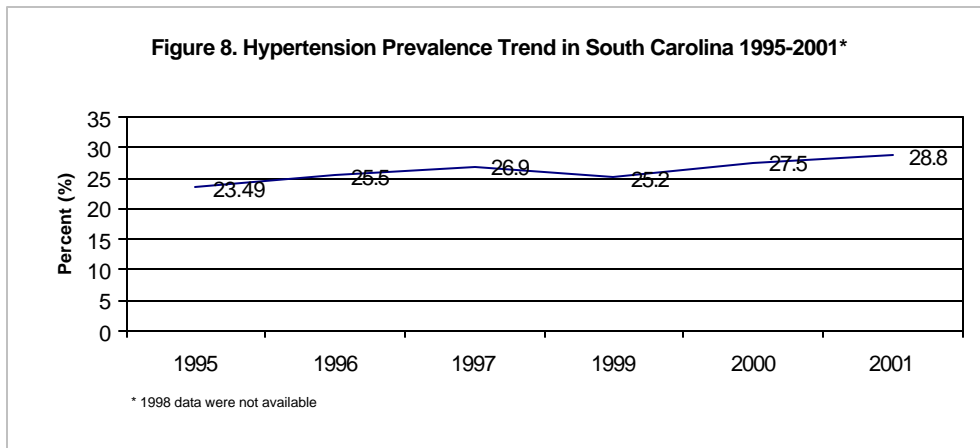
	Total	Meets Recommendation			Some Physical Activity			Physically Inactive		
	Respond.#	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	2,939	1,323	45.5	43.4-47.6	1,156	38.9	36.8-40.9	460	15.6	14.2-17.2
GENDER										
Male	1,176	583	49.7	46.5-53.0	434	37.1	34.1-40.3	159	13.1	11.1-15.5
Female	1,763	740	41.6	38.9-44.3	722	40.4	37.8-43.2	301	18	15.9-20.2
RACE										
White	2,200	1,043	48.2	45.8-50.6	856	38.3	36.0-40.6	301	13.6	12.0-15.3
African American	625	227	37.6	33.1-42.3	256	40.4	35.9-45.2	142	22	18.5-25.9
Other	88	41	46.1	34.4-58.3	36	41.9	30.3-54.4	11	12	6.5-21.3
AGE										
18-24	260	142	55.6	48.4-62.5	97	36.8	30.2-43.9	21	7.6	4.8-11.8
25-34	564	288	51.4	46.5-56.3	231	40.3	35.5-45.1	45	8.3	6.0-11.4
35-44	641	309	46.8	42.5-51.1	258	41.9	37.6-46.3	74	11.3	8.9-14.3
45-54	599	249	41.3	36.8-46.0	258	40.8	36.3-45.3	92	17.9	14.3-22.3
55-64	387	152	38.6	33.5-44.0	152	39.3	34.2-44.6	83	22.1	17.9-27.0
65+	444	162	37.5	32.7-42.6	143	32.1	27.5-37.0	139	30.4	26.0-35.3
EDUCATION										
Less Than H.S.	364	121	34.4	28.8-40.5	119	34	28.0-40.4	124	31.6	26.4-37.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	884	370	42.6	38.8-46.4	361	40.5	36.8-44.3	153	16.9	14.2-20.0
Some Post-H.S.	840	394	49.4	45.4-53.4	341	38.5	34.7-42.4	105	12.1	9.9-14.8
College Graduate	845	435	50.7	47.0-54.5	333	39.9	36.3-43.7	77	9.3	7.4-11.8
HOUSEHOLD INCOME										
Less than \$15,000	281	97	37.1	30.3-44.6	99	36.6	29.3-44.4	85	26.3	20.9-32.5
\$15,000- 24,999	488	207	43.9	38.4-49.5	186	35.9	31.0-41.1	95	20.2	16.2-24.9
\$25,000- 34,999	430	179	42.4	37.0-48.0	195	44.1	38.6-49.7	56	13.5	10.0-18.0
\$35,000- 49,999	500	235	46.3	41.5-51.2	216	44.8	40.0-49.7	49	8.9	6.6-11.8
\$50,000+	841	458	54.1	50.3-57.8	325	37.8	34.3-41.5	58	8.1	6.2-10.7

Hypertension Awareness/Cholesterol Awareness

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

28.8% of South Carolina adults answered 'Yes' to this question.

- Residents aged 65+ had significantly higher prevalence of hypertension (58.9%) than younger age groups;
- Education seemed to play a role too. The group with less than a high school degree was more likely to be diagnosed with hypertension (45.0%).



Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?*

75% of hypertension patients were taking medicine for high blood pressure in 2001.

Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever had your blood cholesterol checked?

80.7% of South Carolina Adults have checked blood cholesterol.

- A significantly higher percentage of Caucasians (82.8%) than African Americans (76.6%) said they checked blood cholesterol.
- The youngest group aged between 18 and 24 had a significantly lower percentage of checking blood cholesterol (54.4%). College graduates were more likely to check their blood cholesterol.

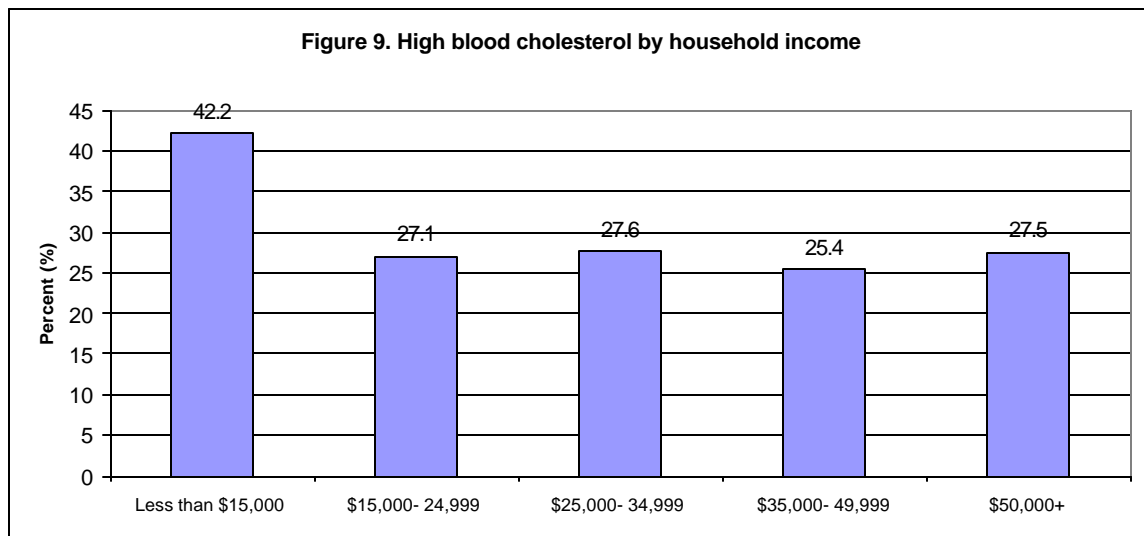
About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?***

62.1% of South Carolina adults checked blood cholesterol during the last 12 months.

Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?*****

Among those who had blood cholesterol checked, 27.8% were told their blood cholesterol was high.

- The prevalence of high cholesterol increases with age. Those aged 35 or older had significantly higher rates than those younger;
- People with 'less than high school' education level seemed to have significantly higher risk of having high blood cholesterol;
- The above finding applies to household income level too. Those with 'less than \$15,000' income had a significantly higher risk with a prevalence of 42.2%.



** This question was asked only of respondents who reported having had high blood pressure.

*** Adults who have never had blood cholesterol checked are included in the denominator.

***** This question was asked only of respondents who reported having had cholesterol checked.

Table 4. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high? ****

	Total Respond.#	Yes			No		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	2,587	751	27.8	26.0-29.8	1,836	72.2	70.2-74.0
GENDER							
Male	993	298	28.4	25.5-31.5	695	71.6	68.5-74.5
Female	1,594	453	27.3	25.0-29.8	1,141	72.7	70.2-75.0
RACE							
White	1,974	580	28.3	26.2-30.5	1,394	71.7	69.5-73.8
African American	515	143	26.1	22.0-30.6	372	73.9	69.4-78.0
Other	69	19	29.1	18.4-42.8	50	70.9	57.2-81.6
AGE							
18-24	143	10	5.5	2.9-10.2	133	94.5	89.8-97.1
25-34	417	43	9.2	6.6-12.7	374	90.8	87.3-93.4
35-44	547	124	23.9	20.1-28.2	423	76.1	71.8-79.9
45-54	563	187	33.0	28.7-37.6	376	67.0	62.4-71.3
55-64	391	157	41.4	36.2-46.7	234	58.6	53.3-63.8
65+	481	215	43.0	38.3-47.8	266	57.0	52.2-61.7
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	311	135	38.4	32.5-44.6	176	61.6	55.4-67.5
H.S. or G.E.D.	750	210	26.1	22.8-29.7	540	73.9	70.3-77.2
Some Post-H.S.	740	209	28.4	24.8-32.2	531	71.6	67.8-75.2
College Graduate	779	194	24.4	21.3-27.9	585	75.6	72.1-78.7
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	230	98	42.2	35.1-49.7	132	57.8	50.3-64.9
\$15,000- 24,999	396	126	27.1	22.5-32.3	270	72.9	67.7-77.5
\$25,000- 34,999	359	100	27.6	22.7-33.1	259	72.4	66.9-77.3
\$35,000- 49,999	436	114	25.4	21.2-30.2	322	74.6	69.8-78.8
\$50,000+	780	204	27.5	24.1-31.1	576	72.5	68.9-75.9

Asthma

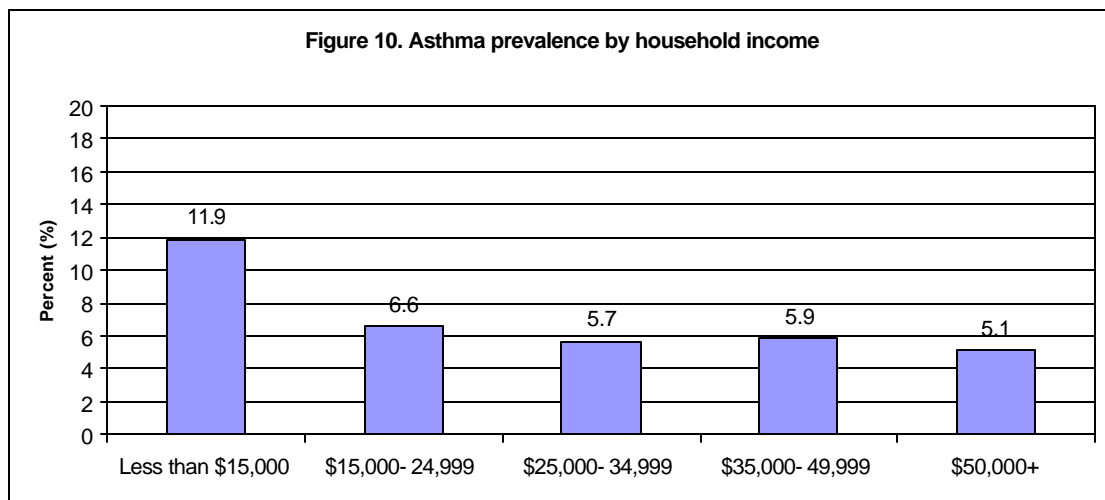
Did a doctor ever tell you that you had asthma?

10.8% of South Carolina Adults had been told by a doctor that they had asthma.

Do you still have asthma?

Prevalence of asthma was 6.5%.

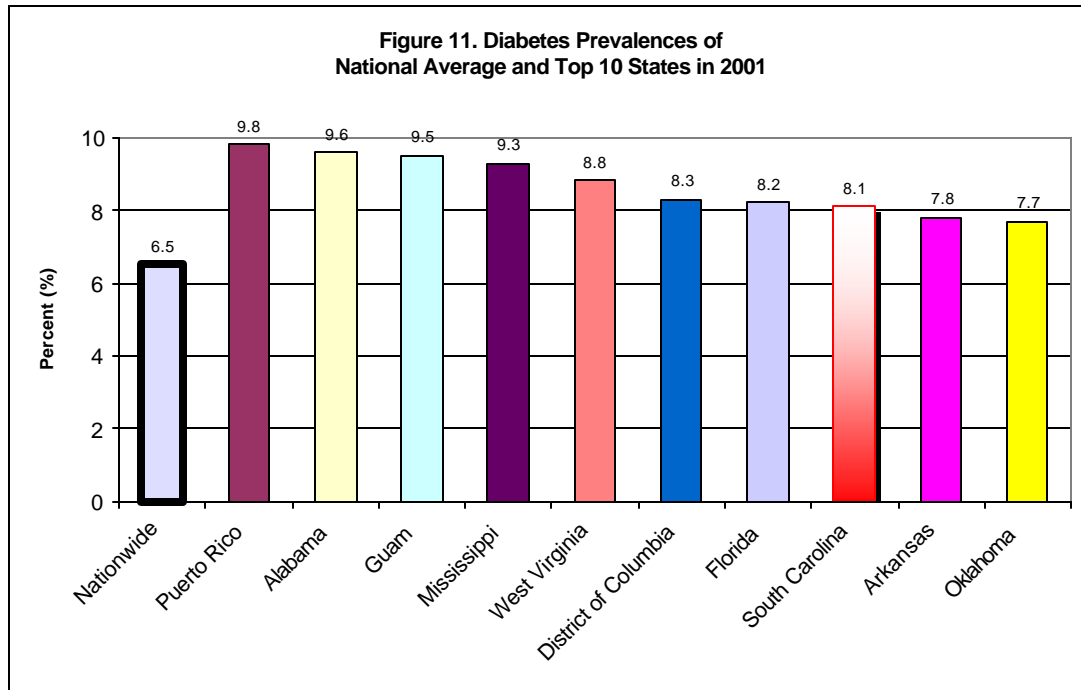
- Females had a significantly higher percentage (8.1%) compared to males (4.8%);
- The prevalence increased with decreasing education level, however the only significant difference was found between 'Less than HIGH SCHOOL' and 'College Graduate';
- Again, the rate increased with declining in the household income, and the only significant difference was found between 'Less than \$15,000' and '\$50,000+';
- There was no significant difference found associated with race, age.



Diabetes

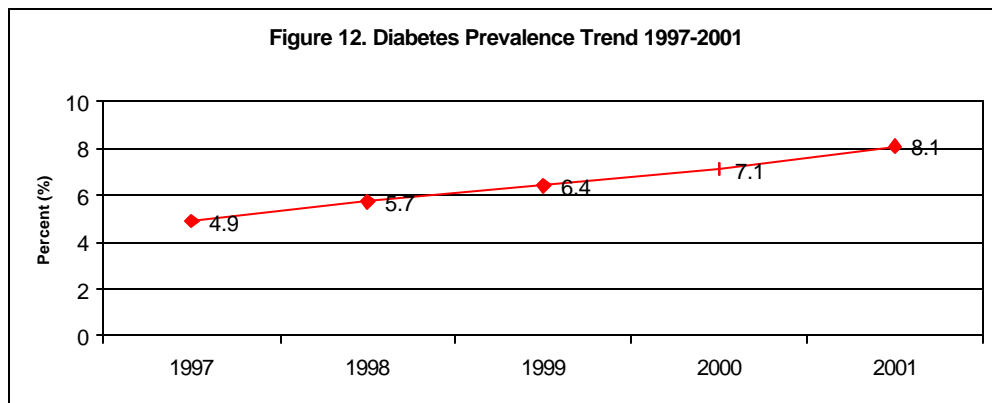
Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes?

8.1% of South Carolina adults reported being told by a doctor that they had diabetes. The prevalence ranked 8th among all states in 2001. (Figure 11)



- There was no significant difference between African Americans and Whites;
- The prevalence increased dramatically from age 45;
- People with 'less than High School' education seemed to have significantly higher prevalence (14.4%);
- Again, lower household income was related to higher prevalence.

The prevalence in South Carolina has been increasing since 1997 (4.9%) to 2001 (8.1%). (Figure 12)



Those (N=262) who reported being diagnosed with diabetes answered the following questions.

- ❑ **A test for hemoglobin 'A1C' measures the average level of blood sugar over the past three months.**

About 89% of people who reported having diabetes in 2001 BRFSS said they had been checked for hemoglobin 'A1C' at least once in the past 12 months by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional. There was no significant difference found by race, gender. Other demographic breakdowns were not available due to small numbers.

- ❑ **About how often do you check your feet for any sores or irritations? Include times when checked by a family member or friend, but do not include times when checked by a health professional.**
 - ❖ 76.8% of diabetic respondents reported that they checked their feet one or more times per day
 - ❖ 14.1% checked at least once a week
 - ❖ 4.5% checked at least once a month
 - ❖ 4.6% never checked

- ❑ **Has a doctor ever told you that diabetes has affected your eyes or that you had retinopathy?**

31.7% of diabetic respondents answered YES.

- ❑ **Have you ever taken a course or class on how to manage your diabetes yourself?**

54.2% of the respondents who reported having diabetes said they had taken a course or class.

Table 5. About how many times in the past 12 months has a health professional checked your feet for any sores or irritations?

Never	Once	2-3 times	4 or more times
69 (26.6%)	50 (20.7%)	63 (24.4%)	71 (28.2%)

12.2% of diabetic respondents reported that they had sores or irritations on their feet that took more than four weeks to heal. No difference was found by race, gender.

Table 6. When was the last time you had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated?

Time	N	Percent
Within past month	63	22.2%
Within past year	115	45.0%
Within past 2 years	26	11.8%
2 or more years ago	42	16.0%
Never	13	5.0%

Arthritis

Joint symptoms

- 40.1% of respondents reported having had pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint during the past 12 months;
- Among those reporting have pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint, 57.3% of them had these symptoms present on most days for at least one month and 30.3% of them said that they were limited in some activities because of joint symptoms;
- Among those reporting have pain, aching, stiffness or swelling in or around a joint, 66.6% of them had seen a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for these joint symptoms.

Arthritis

Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have Arthritis?

24.1% of South Carolina adults reported being told by a doctor that they had arthritis.

- Female respondents had significantly higher rates compared to males, which was 27.9% vs. 19.8% respectively.
- Lower income and less education seemed to play a role too. Respondents with household income less than \$15,000 had the highest rate among all the groups, which was 42.4%. Those who had less than a high school degree had a much higher rate (39.2%), compared to the respondents with a college degree (17.6%).

Are you currently being treated by a doctor for arthritis? (Only those 822 who reported being diagnosed with Arthritis answered this question.)

About 46.9% of people who reported having arthritis in 2001 BRFSS said they were being treated by a doctor for arthritis.

Table 7. Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have arthritis?

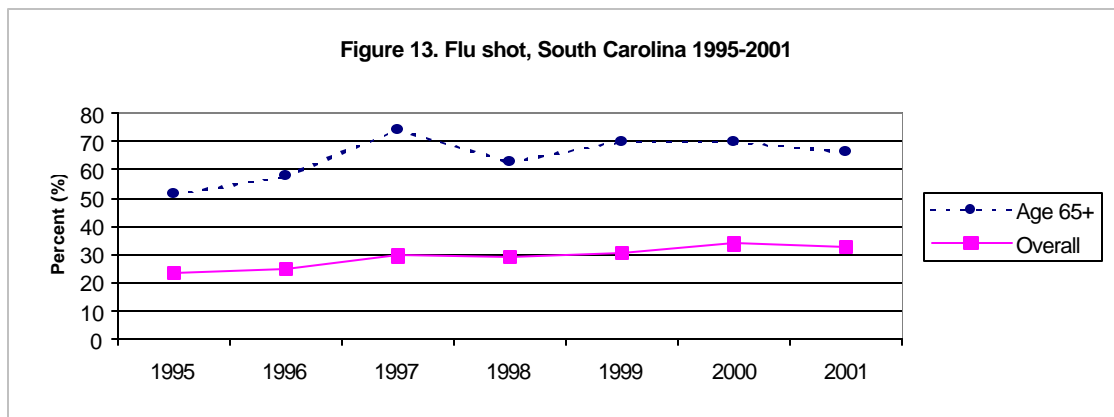
	Total		Yes		No		
	Respond. #	N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3190	822	24.1	22.5-25.8	2368	75.9	74.2-77.5
GENDER							
Male	1262	265	19.8	17.6-22.3	997	80.2	77.7-82.4
Female	1928	557	27.9	25.7-30.2	1371	72.1	69.8-74.3
RACE							
White	2385	622	24.6	22.8-26.6	1763	75.4	73.4-77.2
African American	669	162	22.7	19.3-26.5	507	77.3	73.5-80.7
Other	103	31	24.1	16.2-34.3	72	75.9	65.7-83.8
AGE							
18-24	276	8	2.6	1.3- 5.2	268	97.4	94.8-98.7
25-34	599	41	6.5	4.4- 9.4	558	93.5	90.6-95.6
35-44	672	113	16.4	13.5-19.8	559	83.6	80.2-86.5
45-54	640	179	26.7	23.0-30.8	461	73.3	69.2-77.0
55-64	424	188	43.6	38.6-48.8	236	56.4	51.2-61.4
65+	523	276	53.4	48.7-58.0	247	46.6	42.0-51.3
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	421	184	39.2	33.9-44.8	237	60.8	55.2-66.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	966	231	21.4	18.8-24.4	735	78.6	75.6-81.2
Some Post-H.S.	901	239	24.9	21.9-28.2	662	75.1	71.8-78.1
College Graduate	894	163	17.6	15.1-20.5	731	82.4	79.5-84.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	307	142	42.8	36.2-49.7	165	57.2	50.3-63.8
\$15,000- 24,999	525	158	28.4	24.1-33.2	367	71.6	66.8-75.9
\$25,000- 34,999	466	94	18.4	14.9-22.6	372	81.6	77.4-85.1
\$35,000- 49,999	533	132	22.3	18.8-26.3	401	77.7	73.7-81.2
\$50,000+	878	158	18.7	16.0-21.8	720	81.3	78.2-84.0

Immunization

During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot?

32.5% of South Carolina Adults had a flu shot in the past year.

- There was no significant difference found by gender, race, education level or household income;
- 66.2% of senior citizens aged 65 and older had a flu shot during the past 12 months. The rate was significantly higher than that of any other age groups.

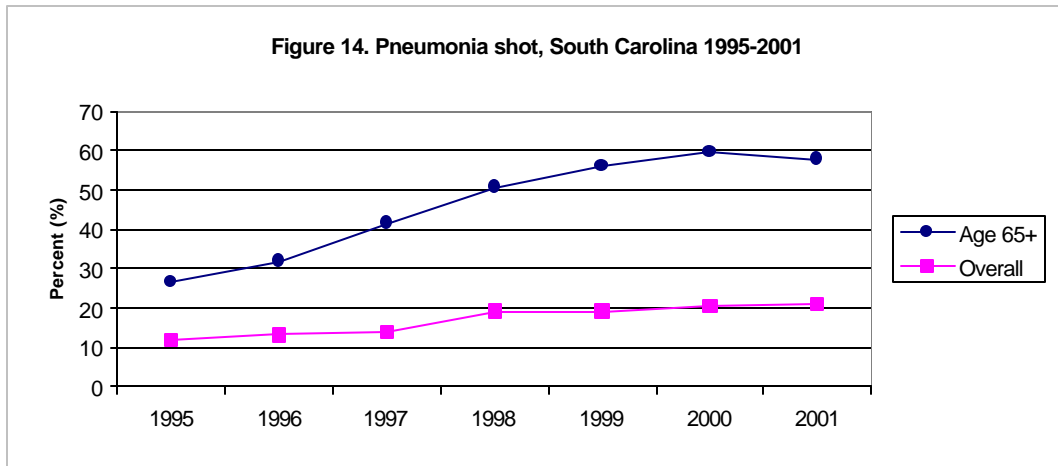


Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? This shot is usually given only once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. It is also called the pneumococcal vaccine.

21.0% of respondents said they had had a pneumonia shot.

- Whites had a significantly higher rate (22.8%) compared to African Americans (14.8%) of having a pneumonia shot;
- Citizens with household income less than \$15,000 had a significantly higher rate (32.6%) for this shot among all the income level groups. Part of the reason was that more senior citizens had lower household income;
- People who had a less than high school degree got a significantly higher rate (29.8%) compared to other education level groups;

- There was no significant difference found by gender;
- About 58 percent of senior citizens whose age was 65 or older had the pneumococcal vaccine.

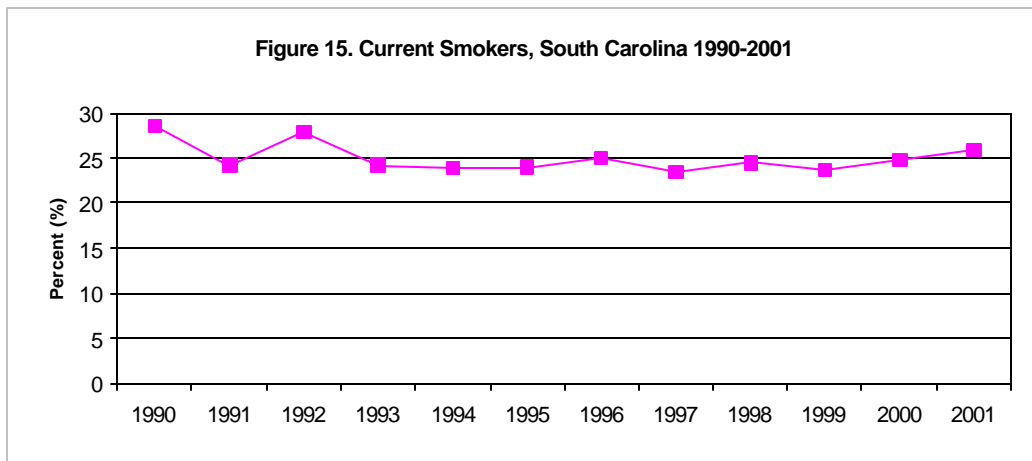


Tobacco Use/Tobacco Indicators

Current smokers

Definition: Anybody who has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in his entire life and smokes everyday or some days now.

- 26% of South Carolina Adults were found to be current smokers according to the definition above;



- Senior citizens (age 65+), people with college degree or higher, or household income more than \$50,000 were less likely to be current smokers. Their smoking prevalence rates were 9.6%, 13.4%, and 17.7% respectively, which were significantly lower than the state average (26.0%);
- Among those current smokers, 57.5% reported having stopped smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit smoking during the past 12 months.

Tobacco Indicators

In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional advised you to quit smoking?

69.1% of current smokers who had received health care of some kind reported having been advised by health professional to quit smoking. It didn't vary by gender or race.

Table 8. Current Smoker*

	Total Respond.#	No			Yes		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3,190	2,362	74.0	72.1-75.7	828	26.0	24.3-27.9
GENDER							
Male	1,261	915	72.1	69.2-74.8	346	27.9	25.2-30.8
Female	1,929	1,447	75.7	73.4-77.8	482	24.3	22.2-26.6
RACE							
White	2,386	1,761	73.3	71.2-75.4	625	26.7	24.6-28.8
African American	668	501	76.3	72.4-79.8	167	23.7	20.2-27.6
Other	103	70	66.0	54.4-76.0	33	34.0	24.0-45.6
AGE							
18-24	274	174	66.8	60.4-72.7	100	33.2	27.3-39.6
25-34	600	442	72.4	67.8-76.5	158	27.6	23.5-32.2
35-44	674	454	67.7	63.6-71.5	220	32.3	28.5-36.4
45-54	638	452	69.2	64.7-73.4	186	30.8	26.6-35.3
55-64	422	321	78.7	74.4-82.4	101	21.3	17.6-25.6
65+	526	472	90.4	87.5-92.8	54	9.6	7.2-12.5
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	422	280	66.3	60.7-71.5	142	33.7	28.5-39.3
H.S. or G.E.D.	962	641	66.3	62.8-69.7	321	33.7	30.3-37.2
Some Post-H.S.	903	670	75.1	71.7-78.1	233	24.9	21.9-28.3
College Graduate	895	766	86.6	84.1-88.9	129	13.4	11.1-15.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	307	201	68.9	62.5-74.7	106	31.1	25.3-37.5
\$15,000- 24,999	527	349	66.2	61.1-71.0	178	33.8	29.0-38.9
\$25,000- 34,999	466	335	70.1	64.8-74.9	131	29.9	25.1-35.2
\$35,000- 49,999	534	375	70.5	66.0-74.6	159	29.5	25.4-34.0
\$50,000+	878	721	82.3	79.3-84.9	157	17.7	15.1-20.7

*Data in this table were derived from the tobacco use questions 1 and 2.

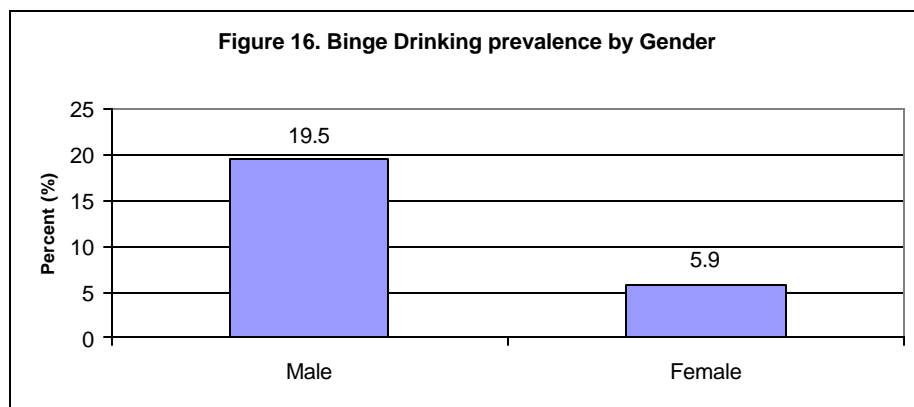
Alcohol Consumption/Firearms

Alcohol Consumption

Binge Drinking

12.3% of South Carolina Adults reported that they did drink in the past 30 days and had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month.

- More males (19.5%) had binge drinking than females (5.9%);
- The youngest group '18-24' had a significantly higher rate for binge drinking (26.9%) than other age groups;
- No significant difference was found among different race groups, household income and education levels.



Firearms

In 2001 BRFSS, 42.3% of South Carolina adults reported that they kept firearms in or around their home.

Table 9. Binge Drinking*

	Total Respond.#	No			Yes		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3,155	2,805	87.7	86.2-89.0	350	12.3	11.0-13.8
GENDER							
Male	1,244	998	80.5	78.0-82.8	246	19.5	17.2-22.0
Female	1,911	1,807	94.1	92.5-95.4	104	5.9	4.6- 7.5
RACE							
White	2,363	2,082	86.9	85.3-88.4	281	13.1	11.6-14.7
African American	661	609	90.5	87.0-93.2	52	9.5	6.8-13.0
Other	98	82	80.9	69.5-88.8	16	19.1	11.2-30.5
AGE							
18-24	272	187	73.1	66.8-78.6	85	26.9	21.4-33.2
25-34	591	494	82.6	78.6-85.9	97	17.4	14.1-21.4
35-44	672	596	86.8	83.5-89.5	76	13.2	10.5-16.5
45-54	624	569	89.9	86.7-92.4	55	10.1	7.6-13.3
55-64	419	397	95.3	92.8-96.9	22	4.7	3.1- 7.2
65+	524	513	98.2	96.6-99.0	11	1.8	1.0- 3.4
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	418	383	88.9	83.6-92.7	35	11.1	7.3-16.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	946	839	86.9	84.1-89.2	107	13.1	10.8-15.9
Some Post-H.S.	894	785	86.8	84.1-89.2	109	13.2	10.8-15.9
College Graduate	889	790	88.7	86.1-90.8	99	11.3	9.2-13.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	305	277	86.2	78.0-91.7	28	13.8	8.3-22.0
\$15,000- 24,999	522	458	87.0	83.3-90.0	64	13.0	10.0-16.7
\$25,000- 34,999	457	405	86.6	82.3-90.0	52	13.4	10.0-17.7
\$35,000- 49,999	531	462	86.9	83.4-89.8	69	13.1	10.2-16.6
\$50,000+	871	768	87.1	84.4-89.4	103	12.9	10.6-15.6

*Data in this table was derived from the alcohol consumption questions.

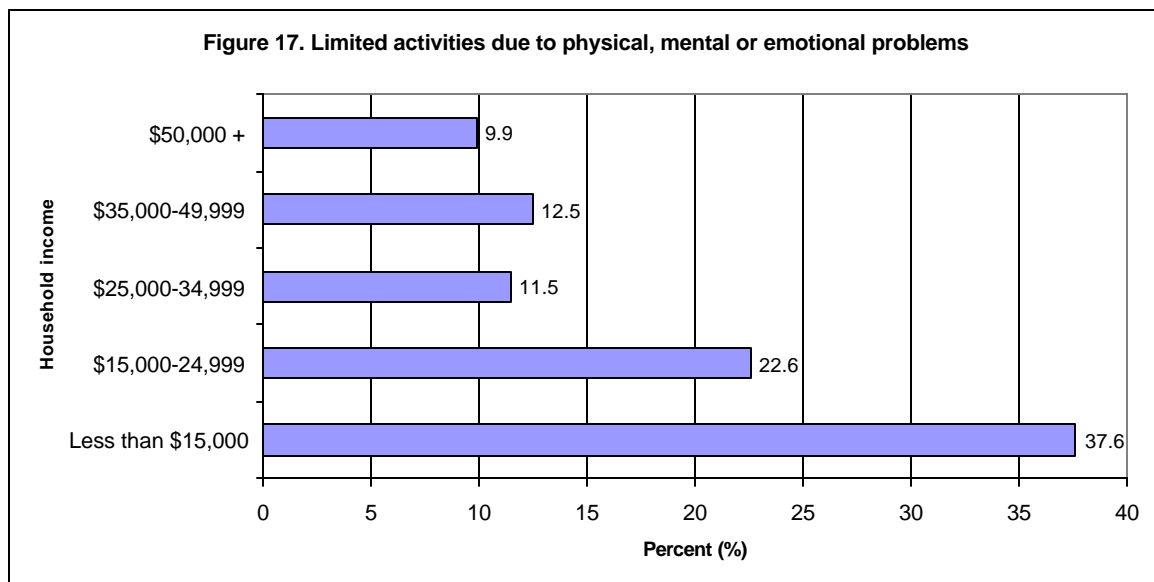
No = Respondents who report they did not drink in the past 30 days and who did not have five or more drinks on an occasion.

Yes = Respondents who report they did drink in the past 30 days and had five or more drinks on one or more occasions in the past month.

Disability

Limited Activities: (Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?)

- Overall 16.2% of the respondents reported a limitation of activities due to physical, mental, or emotional problems;
- Age was a main factor and significantly higher rates of limitation of activities occurred in those aged 55 and above;
- Limitation of activities was inversely associated with education, with the highest prevalence in “less than high school ” (27.3%), and lowest in “College Graduate” (11.7%);
- Household income was inversely related to limitation of activities. The prevalence in the lowest income group (< \$15,000, 37.6%) was 3.8 times as high as in the highest income group (> \$50,000, 9.9%);
- This didn’t vary by gender or race.



Dependence on special equipment: (Do you now have any health problem that requires you to use special equipment, such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone?)

- About one third of those with limited activities (prevalence of 5.8%) needed special equipment;
- No difference was found between African Americans and Whites;
- Age was directly associated with dependence on special equipment. Those aged 65+ had a significantly higher rate (15.3%) of using special equipment;
- Education and household income were inversely related to dependence on these special equipments. Adults with a less than high school degree had a significantly higher rate (11.9%) compared to other groups. And those had the lowest household income had a significantly higher rate (18.0%) among all the groups.

Walking distance: (What is the farthest distance you can walk by yourself, without any special equipment or help from others?)

- Among 357 respondents, 9.4 % were unable to walk at all without help.
- Overall 12% could walk the length of the house or less, 22.2% were able to walk 1-2 city blocks, and 56.4 % could walk 1 or more miles.
- No difference was found by gender or race.

Table 10. Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?

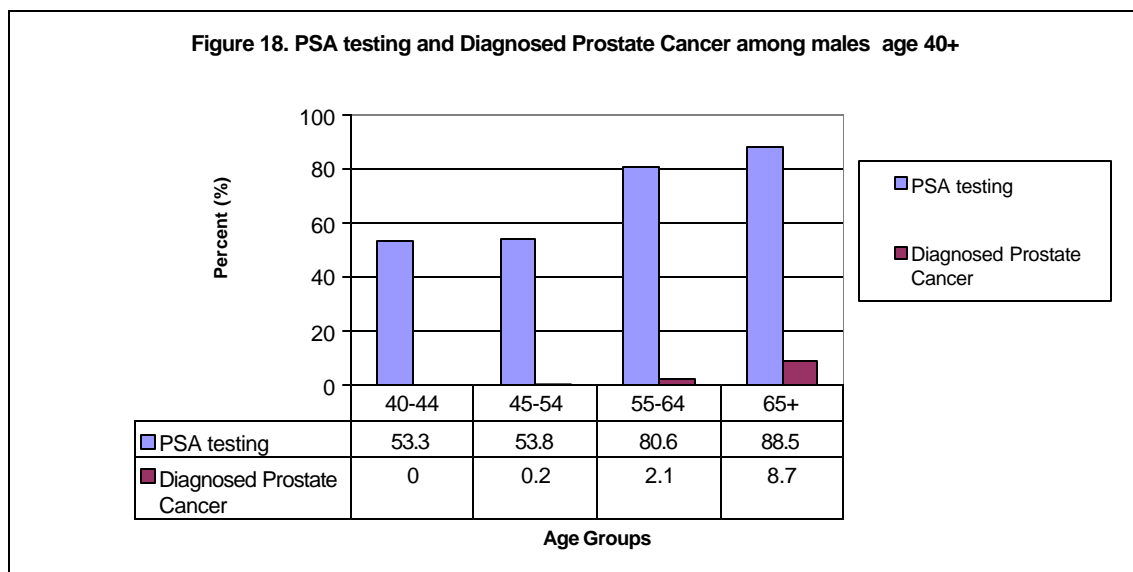
	Total Respond.#	Yes			No		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	3,166	553	16.2	14.8-17.6	2,613	83.8	82.4-85.2
GENDER							
Male	1,251	201	14.3	12.3-16.4	1,050	85.7	83.6-87.7
Female	1,915	352	17.9	16.0-19.9	1,563	82.1	80.1-84.0
RACE							
White	2,372	423	16.9	15.4-18.7	1,949	83.1	81.3-84.6
African American	663	99	13.2	10.6-16.3	564	86.8	83.7-89.4
Other	102	26	21.3	14.1-30.9	76	78.7	69.1-85.9
AGE							
18-24	274	20	6.2	3.9- 9.7	254	93.8	90.3-96.1
25-34	599	46	8.5	6.1-11.8	553	91.5	88.2-93.9
35-44	667	108	15.3	12.5-18.5	559	84.7	81.5-87.5
45-54	632	115	17.2	14.1-20.8	517	82.8	79.2-85.9
55-64	423	114	27.0	22.7-31.8	309	73.0	68.2-77.3
65+	521	143	25.4	21.6-29.5	378	74.6	70.5-78.4
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	417	122	27.3	22.6-32.6	295	72.7	67.4-77.4
H.S. or G.E.D.	961	151	13.4	11.3-15.8	810	86.6	84.2-88.7
Some Post-H.S.	897	171	17.5	14.9-20.3	726	82.5	79.7-85.1
College Graduate	884	106	11.7	9.6-14.2	778	88.3	85.8-90.4
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	301	128	37.6	31.4-44.3	173	62.4	55.7-68.6
\$15,000- 24,999	523	124	22.6	18.6-27.1	399	77.4	72.9-81.4
\$25,000- 34,999	461	60	11.5	8.8-14.9	401	88.5	85.1-91.2
\$35,000- 49,999	534	78	12.5	9.9-15.7	456	87.5	84.3-90.1
\$50,000+	876	82	9.9	7.9-12.3	794	90.1	87.7-92.1

Prostate Cancer

(All the respondents in this section were males aged 40 or older)

Diagnosed Prostate cancer (Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had prostate cancer?)

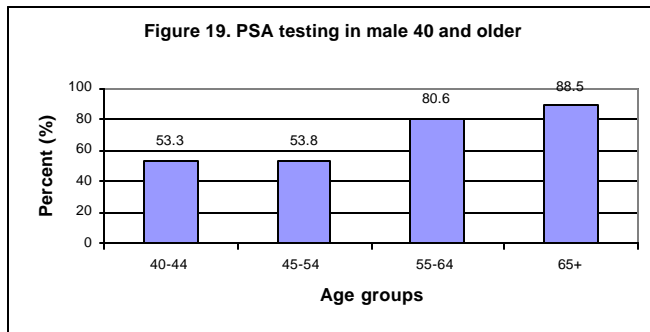
- Among 712 males aged 40 or older who responded to this question, 2.7% had been diagnosed as having “prostate cancer”;
- Highest percentage occurred in age “65+”, and no male with this diagnosis for “40-44” age group;



- No significant difference was found by race, education or income level.

PSA testing: (Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?)

- Among male respondents at age of 40 or older, 68.3% reported having had a PSA test;
- No significant difference was found by race, education or income levels;



- For males in “40-44” age bracket, 53.3% got a PSA test, and this percentage increased as age increased. For “65+” age bracket, the testing

rate was 88.5%; biggest jump was from the “45-54” to the “55-64” age bracket.

Digital Rectal Exam: (A digital rectal exam is an exam in which a doctor, nurse, or other health professional places a gloved finger into the rectum to feel the size, shape, and hardness of the prostate gland. Have you ever had a digital rectal exam?)

- Digital Rectal Exam was done in 81.7% of the male respondents aged 40 or older;
- No significant difference was found between Whites and African Americans;
- An exam was done more often with older males; (for age “40-44”, it was 72.0%, compared to 88.8% for the “65+” age group);
- The same trend was observed relative to education levels: 71.1% for males with “less than high school” and 88.9% for males who were “College Graduates”;
- An exam was done in 88.4% of males with a household income of “\$50,000+”, but in only 68.0% of males with a household income of “\$25,000-34,999”.

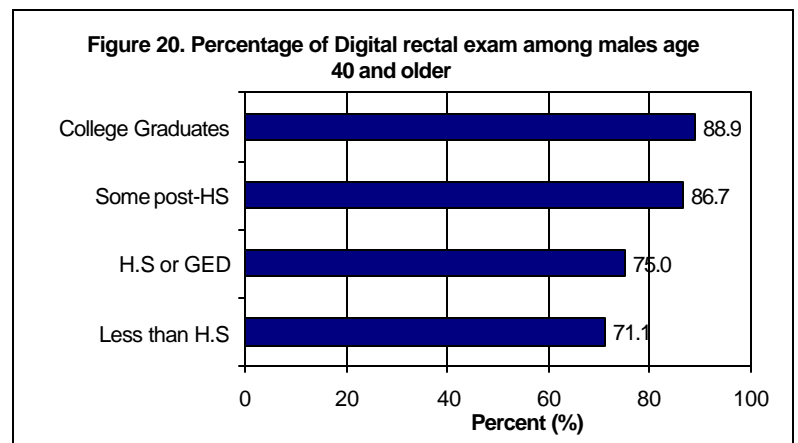


Table 11. Prostate-Specific Antigen test, also called a PSA test, is a blood test used to check men for prostate cancer. Have you ever had a PSA test?

	Total Respond.#	Yes			No		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	689	472	68.3	64.2-72.1	217	31.7	27.9-35.8
RACE							
White	551	384	69.7	65.3-73.9	167	30.3	26.1-34.7
African American	112	73	63.9	53.6-73.1	39	36.1	26.9-46.4
Other	20	11	58.4	34.5-78.9	9	41.6	21.1-65.5
AGE							
40-44	119	59	53.3	43.5-62.8	60	46.7	37.2-56.5
45-54	225	122	53.8	46.3-61.1	103	46.2	38.9-53.7
55-64	178	142	80.6	73.8-86.0	36	19.4	14.0-26.2
65+	167	149	88.5	81.4-93.1	18	11.5	6.9-18.6
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	102	70	70.8	60.1-79.6	32	29.2	20.4-39.9
H.S. or G.E.D.	172	113	64.7	56.0-72.5	59	35.3	27.5-44.0
Some Post-H.S.	166	107	64.2	55.8-71.8	59	35.8	28.2-44.2
College Graduate	248	181	72.9	66.5-78.4	67	27.1	21.6-33.5
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	53	29	58.8	42.3-73.5	24	41.2	26.5-57.7
\$15,000- 24,999	90	67	76.7	66.4-84.6	23	23.3	15.4-33.6
\$25,000- 34,999	79	55	68.5	55.0-79.4	24	31.5	20.6-45.0
\$35,000- 49,999	115	72	60.8	50.5-70.1	43	39.2	29.9-49.5
\$50,000+	266	188	70.0	63.4-75.8	78	30.0	24.2-36.6

Colorectal Cancer

(These questions were asked of those aged 50 or older)

Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy exams: Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?

- Among 1,208 respondents, 46.7 % had either one of these two exams;
- No significant difference was found between genders, races, education and income levels;
- With increasing age, more people were getting either one of these two exams; 33.5% for “50-54”, 45.5% for “55-64” and 54.9% for “65+”.

Blood Stool test: blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?

- Among 1,221 respondents, 44.8% had this test;
- No difference between males and females;
- This test was done more on Whites (48.5%) than African Americans (33.4%);
- With increasing age, more people were getting this test; 33.7% for “50-54”, 44.1% for “55-64” and 51.6% for “65+”;
- A similar pattern was seen in relative to education levels. Higher education was associated with a higher percentage of having received this test. The lowest rate, 33.8%, was seen in “less than high school”, and the highest rate, 52.8%, in “College Graduates”;
- Higher household income was not associated with higher percentage of having got this test though.

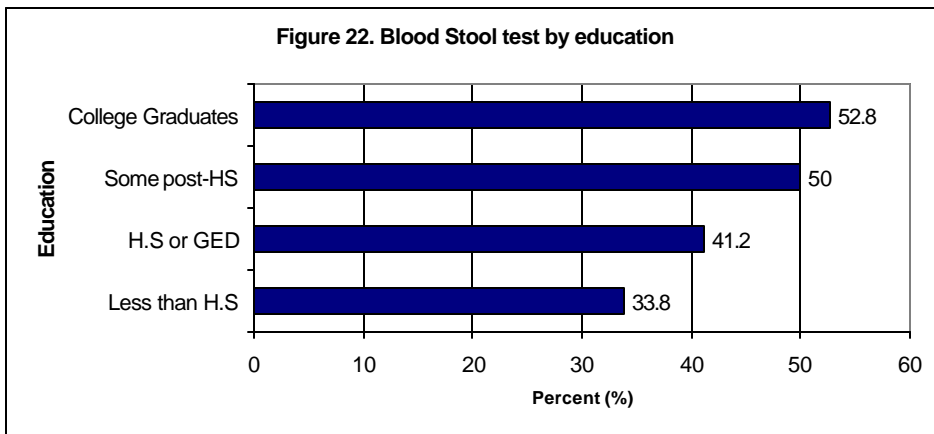
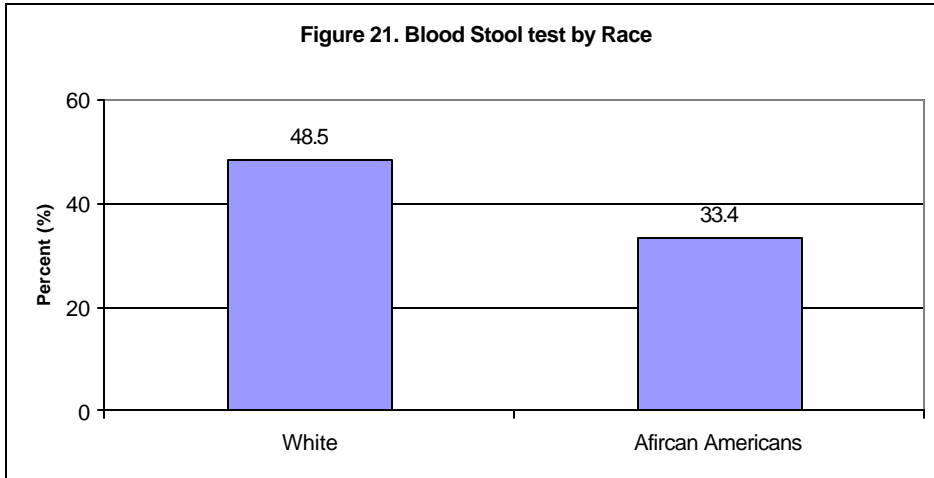


Table 12. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. Have you ever had either of these exams?

	Total Respond.#	Yes			No		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1,208	579	46.7	43.6-49.8	629	53.3	50.2-56.4
GENDER							
Male	460	224	47.0	42.0-52.0	236	53.0	48.0-58.0
Female	748	355	46.5	42.6-50.4	393	53.5	49.6-57.4
RACE							
White	964	477	48.4	45.0-51.9	487	51.6	48.1-55.0
African American	203	80	39.2	31.9-46.9	123	60.8	53.1-68.1
Other	30	15	43.6	26.4-62.4	15	56.4	37.6-73.6
AGE							
50-54	301	105	33.5	27.7-39.9	196	66.5	60.1-72.3
55-64	410	191	45.5	40.4-50.8	219	54.5	49.2-59.6
65+	497	283	54.9	50.0-59.7	214	45.1	40.3-50.0
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	234	103	41.8	34.9-49.0	131	58.2	51.0-65.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	344	146	42.1	36.4-47.9	198	57.9	52.1-63.6
Some Post-H.S.	314	160	51.6	45.5-57.6	154	48.4	42.4-54.5
College Graduate	312	168	51.1	45.1-57.1	144	48.9	42.9-54.9
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	162	72	41.6	33.2-50.6	90	58.4	49.4-66.8
\$15,000- 24,999	194	94	46.9	39.1-54.8	100	53.1	45.2-60.9
\$25,000- 34,999	144	65	42.7	33.9-52.1	79	57.3	47.9-66.1
\$35,000- 49,999	171	83	48.2	40.2-56.3	88	51.8	43.7-59.8
\$50,000+	290	148	49.9	43.7-56.2	142	50.1	43.8-56.3

Table 13. Blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. Have you ever had this test using a home kit?

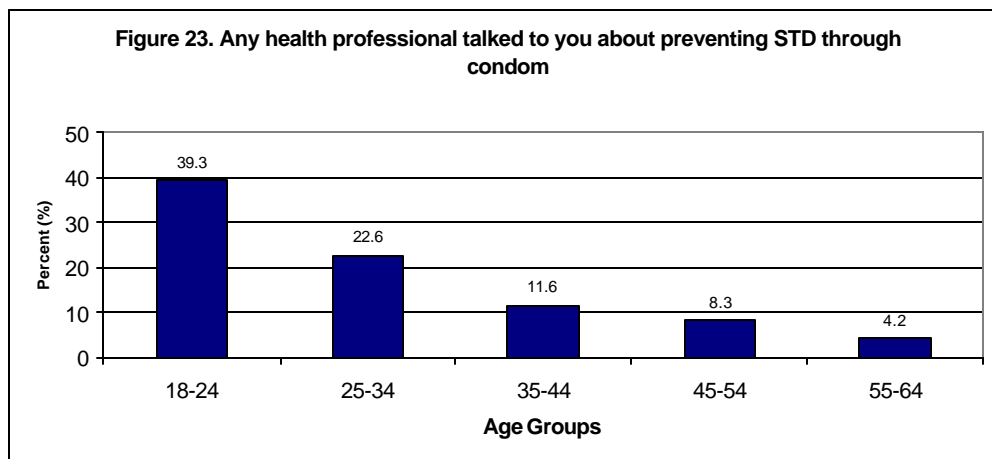
	Total Respond.#	Yes			No		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	1,221	556	44.8	41.8-47.9	665	55.2	52.1-58.2
GENDER							
Male	469	218	45.9	41.0-50.9	251	54.1	49.1-59.0
Female	752	338	44.0	40.2-47.9	414	56.0	52.1-59.8
RACE							
White	975	475	48.5	45.1-51.9	500	51.5	48.1-54.9
African American	206	70	33.4	26.6-40.9	136	66.6	59.1-73.4
Other	29	7	19.2	8.4-37.9	22	80.8	62.1-91.6
AGE							
50-54	304	107	33.7	27.9-40.1	197	66.3	59.9-72.1
55-64	413	188	44.1	39.0-49.3	225	55.9	50.7-61.0
65+	504	261	51.6	46.8-56.3	243	48.4	43.7-53.2
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	239	80	33.8	27.3-41.0	159	66.2	59.0-72.7
H.S. or G.E.D.	353	152	41.2	35.7-47.0	201	58.8	53.0-64.3
Some Post-H.S.	314	154	50.0	43.9-56.1	160	50.0	43.9-56.1
College Graduate	311	168	52.8	46.8-58.8	143	47.2	41.2-53.2
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	162	60	35.9	27.9-44.9	102	64.1	55.1-72.1
\$15,000- 24,999	201	79	36.0	29.1-43.5	122	64.0	56.5-70.9
\$25,000- 34,999	143	74	48.9	39.5-58.3	69	51.1	41.7-60.5
\$35,000- 49,999	171	92	52.5	44.4-60.5	79	47.5	39.5-55.6
\$50,000+	292	143	50.2	44.0-56.4	149	49.8	43.6-56.0

HIV/AIDS

(These questions were asked only of respondents who reported being younger than 65)

Education about condom: (In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?)

- Among 2,498 respondents, 83.2 % reported that no health professionals talked to them about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use;
- About 20 % Female respondents answered “Yes ” to this question, and only about 13 % for males;
- African-Americans were more likely to get this advice from professionals with a significantly higher rate (28.9%) than whites (12.4%); One of the reasons that this differed between the races might be the different age distributions in the adult population of Whites and African-Americans, African Americans were younger than Whites in general;
- Age group “18-24” had highest percent (39.3%) of answering “yes”, while only 4.2% answered “yes” in age group of “55-64”;



- With increasing education and household income, people were less likely to hear this from health professionals. The percentages dropped from 25.6 % to 6.9 % for “less than high school” to “College graduates”; and from 30.2 % for “less than \$15,000 household income” to 6.7 % for “ \$ 50,000 and above income”.

HIV testing: (How important do you think it is for people to know their HIV status by getting tested?)

- Among 2,517 respondents, 92.9% thought it was very important to get an HIV test; 5.2 % said “somewhat important”, 0.6 % (15 out of 2,517) said “not at all important”, and 1.3 % responded “Don’t know/Not sure”;
- Females had significantly higher agreement on the importance of the HIV testing than males did (94.9% vs. 90.9%);
- 95.9% of African American respondents and 92.4% of Whites acknowledged the importance of HIV testing. This difference was statistically significant;
- With increasing age, less people thought HIV testing was important, with 95.6% for “18-24” and 88.3% for “55-64” age group;
- No difference was observed with change in household income or education level.

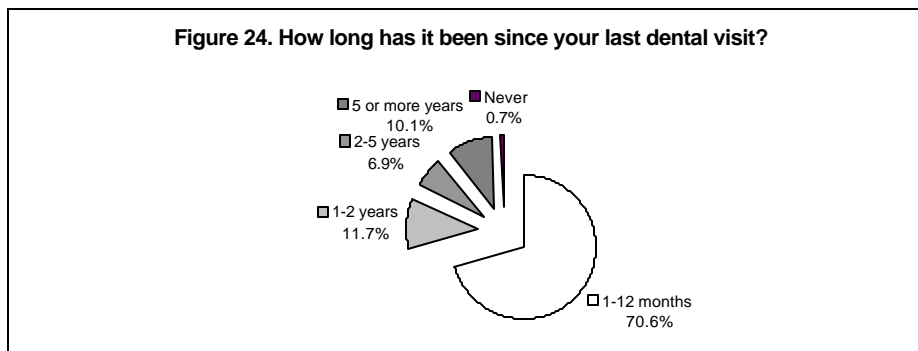
Table 14. In the past 12 months has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional talked to you about preventing sexually transmitted diseases through condom use?

	Total Respond.#	Yes			No		
		N	%	C.I.(95%)	N	%	C.I.(95%)
TOTAL	2,498	373	16.8	15.0-18.8	2,125	83.2	81.2-85.0
GENDER							
Male	1,018	109	12.9	10.6-15.7	909	87.1	84.3-89.4
Female	1,480	264	20.6	18.0-23.4	1,216	79.4	76.6-82.0
RACE							
White	1,849	204	12.4	10.7-14.4	1,645	87.6	85.6-89.3
African American	548	152	28.9	24.2-34.0	396	71.1	66.0-75.8
Other	81	16	19.5	11.2-31.9	65	80.5	68.1-88.8
AGE							
18-24	259	96	39.3	32.5-46.7	163	60.7	53.3-67.5
25-34	577	134	22.6	18.7-27.0	443	77.4	73.0-81.3
35-44	651	74	11.6	9.0-14.8	577	88.4	85.2-91.0
45-54	607	54	8.3	6.1-11.2	553	91.7	88.8-93.9
55-64	404	15	4.2	2.4- 7.1	389	95.8	92.9-97.6
EDUCATION							
Less Than H.S.	259	52	25.6	18.9-33.6	207	74.4	66.4-81.1
H.S. or G.E.D.	779	148	20.7	17.4-24.5	631	79.3	75.5-82.6
Some Post-H.S.	734	126	17.8	14.7-21.3	608	82.2	78.7-85.3
College Graduate	725	47	6.9	5.0- 9.4	678	93.1	90.6-95.0
HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Less than \$15,000	199	47	30.2	21.4-40.8	152	69.8	59.2-78.6
\$15,000- 24,999	413	116	28.7	23.6-34.4	297	71.3	65.6-76.4
\$25,000- 34,999	379	66	19.3	14.7-24.8	313	80.7	75.2-85.3
\$35,000- 49,999	456	54	13.3	9.9-17.6	402	86.7	82.4-90.1
\$50,000+	775	49	6.7	5.0- 9.0	726	93.3	91.0-95.0

Oral Health

Dental visits: (How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason)

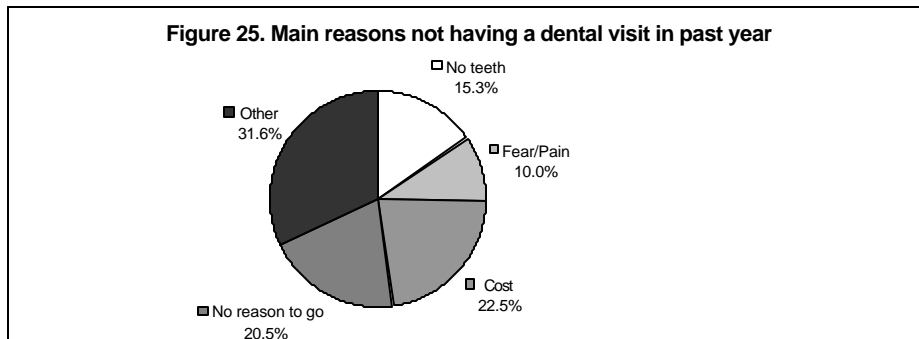
- Among 3,037 respondents, 70.6% reported that they had at least one dental visit in the last 12 months; 11.7% reported having visited a dentist or a dental clinic a year ago; and 17.7 % reported having visited a dentist more than 2 years ago or having never visited the dentist;



- No difference was found between genders and among various age groups;
- Whites went dentists more often in the past 12 months than did African Americans; and others visited much less often, with percentages of 73.3%, 65.9% and 49.7% respectively;
- People who had had a dental visit in the past 12 months were better educated and had higher household incomes; “less than high school” (43.7%) vs. 80.9% for “College graduates”; and for “less than \$15,000 ” income (44.9%) vs. 84.2% for those with “\$50,000+” household incomes.

Reasons for not having a dental visit: (What is the main reason you have not visited the dentist in the past year?)

- For those respondents who didn't visit their dentists in the last 12 months, the most common reason was cost (22.5%); followed by "no reason to go" (20.5%); 15.3% of those said they had no teeth; 10% of respondents said they did not go because of "fear/pain"; while 31.6% reported "Other" reasons;



- No significance was detected between genders;
- Whites had a similar percentage of reasons of "Fear/pain" or "cost" compared to African Americans; and African Americans were twice as likely as Whites to say "no reason to go";
- For "18-24", "25-34" and "35-44" age groups, the most likely identified reason was "cost"; for "45-55" and "55-64" it was "no reason to go"; for "65+" it was "no teeth";
- For education categories, main reason for "less than high school" was "no teeth"; it was "No reason to go" for "High school or G.E.D" and "College graduates", and 'cost' for "some post-high school";
- Cost was the main reason for people with household incomes of "less than \$15,000" and "\$15,00-\$24,999"; and "no reason to go" was the main reason for all other categories.

Heart attack and Stroke

Table 15. Knowledge about symptoms for heart attack (Which of the following do you think is a symptom of a heart attack? For each, tell me yes, no, or you're not sure)

Symptoms	Answer		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know/Not sure (%)
Pain or discomfort in the jaw, neck, or back	45.8	32.7	21.5
Feeling weak, lightheaded, or faint	63.1	19.3	17.6
Chest pain or discomfort	92.8	3.6	3.6
Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes*	29.6	38.3	32.1
Pain or discomfort in the arms or shoulder	87.1	6.4	6.5
Shortness of breath	84.7	7.3	8.0

*This is not a symptom of a heart attack.

Per American Heart Association, heart attack warning signs are:

- **Chest discomfort.** Most heart attacks involve discomfort in the center of the chest that lasts more than a few minutes, or that goes away and comes back. It can feel like uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness or pain.
- **Discomfort in other areas of the upper body.** Symptoms can include pain or discomfort in one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw or stomach.
- **Shortness of breath.** This feeling often comes along with chest discomfort. But it can occur before the chest discomfort.
- **Other signs:** These may include breaking out in a cold sweat, nausea or lightheadedness

Table 16. Knowledge about symptoms for stroke: (Which of the following do you think is a symptom of a stroke. For each, tell me yes, no, or you're not sure)

Symptoms	Answer		
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know/Not sure (%)
Sudden confusion or trouble speaking	85.7	4.2	10.1
Sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm, or leg, especially on one side	94.6	1.7	3.7
Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes	62.7	10.3	27.0
Sudden chest pain or discomfort**	37.2	34.5	28.3
Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, or loss of balance	81.9	6.4	11.7
Severe headache with no known cause	56.7	17.1	26.3

** This is not a symptom of a stroke.

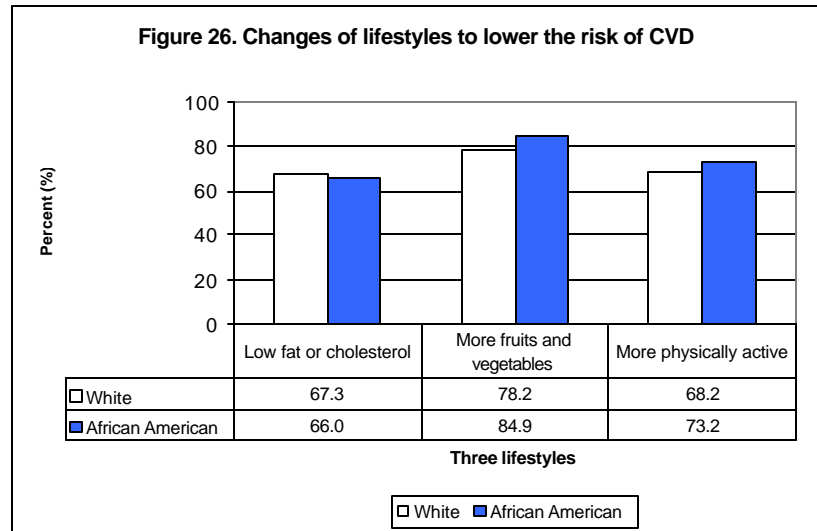
The American Stroke Association says these are the warning signs of stroke:

- Sudden numbness or weakness of the face, arm or leg, especially on one side of the body
- Sudden confusion, trouble speaking or understanding
- Sudden trouble seeing in one or both eyes
- Sudden trouble walking, dizziness, loss of balance or coordination
- Sudden, severe headache with no known cause

Cardiovascular Disease

Low fat and low cholesterol diet: (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you: eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?)

- Among 2,956 respondents, 67% said they ate fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods; and more females (70.3%) tended to do so than males (63.6%);
- There was no difference between Whites and African Americans;
- Younger people aged 18-24 had a significantly lower rate of eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods;
- Higher education was very strongly associated with eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods; such a pattern was not observed relative to increasing household income.



Professional advise on eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to ...eating fewer high fat or high cholesterol foods?)

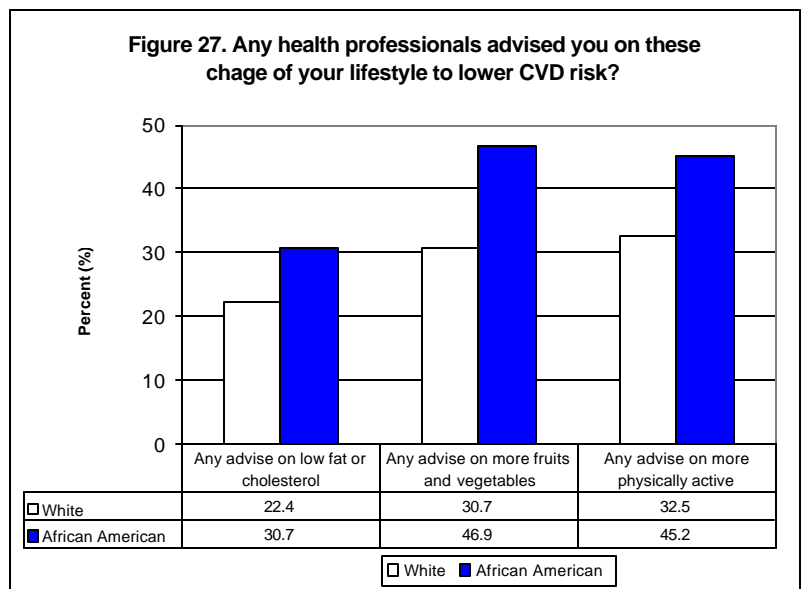
- No difference was found between females and males;
- More African Americans (30.7%) reported they had such advise than Whites (22.4%);
- More older people (aged 45+) had been advised to do so;
- It didn't vary by education level;
- 35.5% of those with low household income levels (less than \$15,000) said they had received such advice compared with 21.7% for "\$35,000-49,999".

Eating more fruits and vegetables (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....eating more fruits and vegetables)

- 80% of all the respondents said they were eating more fruits and vegetables to lower the CVD risk; with significantly more females (84.3%) than males (75.6%); and, significantly more African Americans (84.9%) than Whites (78.2%);
- As age increased from “18-24” to “65+”, this percentage rose from 68.7% to 87.8%.

Professional advise on eating more fruits and vegetables (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...eating more fruits and vegetables)

- 35.3% of respondents said they had received such advice;
- No difference was found between males and females;
- 46.9% of African Americans received such advice while 30.7% of Whites did;
- People with lower education levels were more likely to hear this advice than those with higher educations (48.8% of those with “less than H.S” compared with 28.8% of “College Graduates”).



Physical Activities (To lower your risk of developing heart disease or stroke, are you....more physically active)

- Among all 2,971 respondents, 69.6% said “yes”;
- No difference was found between males and females (68.2%);
- It didn’t vary by race;

- The “25-34” group reported being more active than the “45-54” group.

Professional advise on physical activities: (Within the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional told you to...be more physically active?)

- In total, 35.8% respondents reported that they received such advice from health professionals;
- It did not vary by gender;
- 45.2% for African Americans vs. 32.5% for Whites;
- The “45-54 ” age group had the highest percentage (46.3%) compared with 18.4% for “18-24” and 41.7% for “65+”.

Heart attack and Angina: (Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following? 1. A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction 2. Angina or coronary heart disease)

- 4.4 % of the respondents said they had a diagnosed heart attack, and another 4.4% said they had diagnosed Angina;
- There was no statistical difference between males and females for both diseases;
- There was no difference between Whites and African Americans on the prevalence of heart attack;
- However more Whites (4.9%) had angina or coronary heart disease compared with African Americans (2.1%);
- People with lowest education or lowest household income were more likely to have heart attack or Angina.

Aspirin: (Do you take aspirin daily or every other day?)

- 29.5% of respondents said they were on Aspirin;
- No difference was found between genders and races;
- As age increased from “35-44” to “65+”, this percentage rose from 15.6% to 46.8%;
- More people in the “less than \$15,000” household income group were taking Aspirin than in the “\$50,000+” group, with rates of 39.2% and 27.0% respectively.

Sexual Behavior (State-added questions)

(These question were asked only of respondents aged 18-50)

Sexual partners: During the past 12 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

- As shown in the following table, majority of the respondents had one sexual partner in the past 12 months;

Table 17. How many sexual partners in the past 12 months

	Total Respond.#	One	Two	Three or more	None
TOTAL	1,707	77%	5.5%	5.8%	11.6%

- Among female respondents, 80.9% reported having had only one sexual partner, compared with 73.1% of males;
- Whites were more likely to have one sexual partner than African Americans, with rates 79.7% and 71.0% respectively;
- Persons “18-24” were most likely to have had more than two sexual partners in the past 12 months; “18-24” year olds were also most likely to have had no sexual partner;
- Persons with “College Graduate” and “High School” were more likely to have had only one partner than those with “Some post-high school”;
- Increasing household income was directly associated with a increasing percentage of persons having only one sexual partner in the last 12 months.

The purpose of using condom: (The last time you had sexual intercourse, was the condom used for what...)

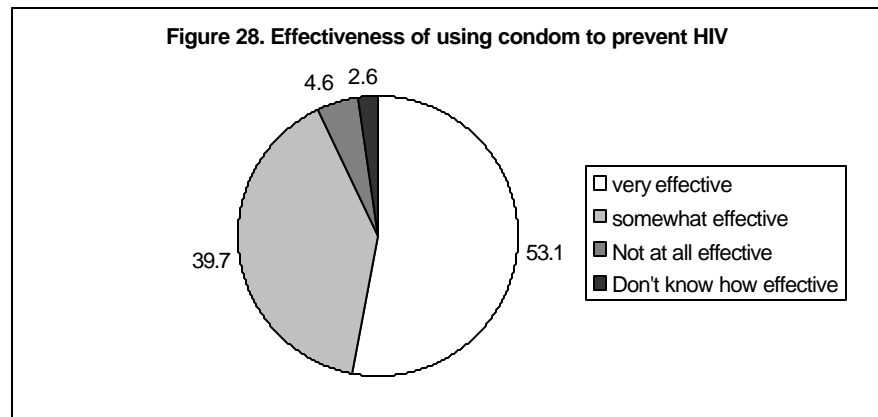
- 1) Prevent Pregnancy;
- 2) Prevent Disease;
- 3) Both Pregnancy And Disease;
- 4) Other reason.

Table 18. The purpose of using condom: (The last time you had sexual intercourse, was the condom used for what...)

		Total Respond.#	Prevent Pregnancy %	Prevent Disease %	Both Pregnancy And Disease %	Other reason %
TOTAL		323	27.2	9.8	58.5	4.5
Gender	Male	169	27.8	7.2	60.4	4.6
	Female	154	26.4	13.7	55.7	4.2
Race	White	190	38.2	7.5	51.1	3.2
	African American	115	11.2	14.8	67.2	6.7

Effectiveness of using condom to prevent HIV: (Some people use condoms to keep from getting infected with HIV through sexual activity. How effective do you think a properly used condom is for this purpose?)

- Among 1,535 respondents, 53.1% said condoms are very effective, and 4.6% said not at all effective;



- No difference was found between males and females;
- More African Americans (62.1%) believed in the effectiveness of condoms in HIV prevention than did Whites (50.9%);
- It didn't vary by age, education and household income levels.

References

American Heart Association website: <http://www.americanheart.org>

CDC. <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.htm>